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Home First, the World Afterward.

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PLOT WAS NOT CARRIED OUT.

If Such a Calamity Had Occurred in All Probability There Would Have Been a Most Awful Scene.

Philippine Plot.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The following dispatch was received yesterday afternoon from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Feb. 21.—Adjutant general, Washington: The following was issued by an important officer of the insurgent government at Malolos on Feb. 15, 1899, for execution during that evening and night in this city: OTIS.

"1. You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all the streets of San Pedro, armed with their balos and revolvers or guns, and ammunition, if possible.

"2. Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation.

"3. The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilid and liberate the prisoners and 'presidiarios,' and having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them: 'Brothers, we must aveng ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamy and treachery which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them. Long live Philippine independence.'

"4. The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Trozo Binondo, Quilato and Sampaloc to go out into the streets and do their duty; those of Pake, Ermita and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock, unless they see that their companions need assistance.

"5. The militia of Tondo will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men, shedding the blood for our country. Death to the tyrants. War without quarter to false Americans, who have deceived us. Either independence or death."

The portion of Gen. Otis' dispatch indicated by dashes the officials were unable to decipher. There is no "fourth" paragraph in the insurgent statement as furnished to the press.

Last Page Finished.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The house reached the last page of the naval bill yesterday and adjourned, with a point of order pending against a provision fixing the price of armor plate at \$545 per ton. The provision in the bill went out on a point of order on the ground that it was not limited to the armor to be purchased with the appropriation in the bill, whereupon it was modified to meet this objection, and against it the point of order pending at adjournment was raised.

Much of the time yesterday was occupied in debating the amendment offered by Mr. Mudd (Rep.) of Maryland appropriating \$750,000 to complete the three buildings authorized to be erected at the naval academy at Annapolis. The naval committee, with the exception of Mr. Cummings, strenuously opposed proceeding with the work or rehabilitating the naval academy until comprehensive plans had been decided upon, but the house overruled the committee and adopted the amendment.

Two important provisions in the paragraph, providing for the construction of the new ships, went out on points of order.

Advices from the orient state that the Russian government is pouring troops into Port Arthur and Tientsin on the ground that the force now garrisoning those places is too small, in view of the apparent discontent of the inhabitants of the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

United States jurisdiction will be rightly extended over the whole Philippine group.

Many Bodies.

New York, Feb. 22.—Packed away, each in a refrigerator cell, amid tons of ice, there were in the morgue until yesterday 170 bodies of the city's unknown and homeless dead, the largest number ever gathered there since the present morgue was built. The cause of this was that the city burying ground on Hart's island was hemmed in by ice and could not be approached by the steamers of the charity department.

The city supports on Hart's island a colony of forty men whose duty it is to dig the graves in the potter's field. These men for ten days have been without occupation.

The tug Fidelity and the sidewheeler Thomas S. Brennan of the charity fleet both tried to break through the ice which surrounds Hart's island, but failed. On Sunday the big steamer Lighter was fixed for a rush through the ice. One hundred and sixty-one bodies were loaded on her and she steamed up to Hart's island. In spite of all the captain could do he was not able to force a passage. The gravediggers watched the Columbia struggling with the ice.

The Columbia tried it again however, and reached Hart's island after a hard battle with the ice.

An important discussion of the problems of politics, by Franklin Smith, will appear in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for March, under the title Politics as a Form of Civil War. Mr. Smith is very sharp in his arraignment of present political tendencies.

Tasted Like Sea Food.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The session of the Miles court of inquiry began yesterday with Col. William H. Powell of the seventh infantry, who was stationed at Madison barracks at the outbreak of the war. He said that he started for Tampa on April 19 with a month's rations and did not come in contact with the food from the commissary department at Tampa until about ready to start for Cuba. The regiment went through the Santiago campaign and after the city was captured and the regiment quartered in the city he received requests from his men for money to buy stuff to eat. He investigated the so-called canned roast beef and had some of it served at his own table.

"I could not eat it," he continued. "It was a stringy, unwholesome-looking mess, more like wet seaweed than anything else I can think of. The men were sick and debilitated and could not keep it on their stomachs. We had at that time 152 sick. Soon after that the fresh beef began to arrive and the men ate readily and began to pick up in health. Afterward we were moved out to camp near the San Juan battle field. Here much of our meat spoiled before we could get it."

Army Bill.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Formal discussion of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill was begun in the senate yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Warren (Reps.) supported the measure and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cockrell (Dems.) opposed it, while Mr. Proctor (Rep.) addressed the senate in favor of some amendments which he had proposed to the bill.

All the speakers are members of the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cockrell's speech, though brief, was particularly notable, as he spoke definitely for the opposition to the army bill. He declared practically in so many words, that the Hull-Hawley bill could not become a law this session. He and those who stood with him were willing to give the president all the money and every man he desired, but they were determined that no standing army should be fastened upon the country without full and free discussion.

The postoffice appropriation bill was passed.

Col. J. Pinckney Smith, proprietor of the New Orleans States, and one of the best known journalists in the south, is dead.

Schley's Answer.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in a communication recently sent to the senate, yesterday handed to the committee on naval affairs his statement and disclaimers, with purpose of controversy with the navy department. The letter of the department, he says, so far as it relates to him can be summarized under the following heads: The delay at Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress towards Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos; the retrograde movements of the 23rd and 27th of May; the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

The admiral says his orders from Admiral Sampson on May 19th were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do. He had no knowledge that there were any insurgents about Cienfuegos who were friendly until the Marblehead arrived on the 24th. Even had he this knowledge on the 23rd of May the surf would have prevented communication. On his arrival he sent Commander McCalla of the Marblehead ashore to establish relations with the insurgents, the result of which was made known to him at 3:40 on May 24. Then for the first time he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago.

"What possible ground of criticism," he says, "adverse to me there can be in all this I do not see. I was on the spot acting under orders which gave me entire discretion and yet clothed me with the responsibility of going to Santiago only after I was satisfied that the fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

He quotes from the dispatch of Admiral Sampson of May 29 in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago they must come either to Havana or to Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am therefore of the opinion that the best chance to capture these ships will be to hold the two points, Cienfuegos and Havana, with all the force we can muster. If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago we can then assemble off that point the ships best suitable for the purpose and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Cienfuegos."

Admiral Schley adds: "This letter is not printed either in the appendix or executive documents, but I received it on the 23d and it shows that I was expected to hold my squadron off Cienfuegos."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him, and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also was rough, and not much better speed could have been kept up. He had been ordered to proceed "cautiously." If, however, he had known that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago no consideration for the Eagle or anything else would have prevented him from getting there at the earliest possible moment with the larger vessels, but the weather and sea made it impossible to do better than he did.

Speaking of the retrograde movements which the secretary, adopting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterizes as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in forty-two years' service, "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now."

In United States' Favor.

Washington, Feb. 21.—In the United States supreme court the case of Dunlap vs. the United States was disposed of, the decision being in the interest of the United States. The case involves the validity of the provisions in the Wilson tariff act providing for a rebate of the tax on alcohol to be used in the arts and manufactures. It came into the United States court from the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller and was against payment of rebates to the manufacturers.

Nolle Prossed.

Carlinville, Ill., Feb. 21.—The state attorney has nolle prossed the three indictments found against Gov. Tanner by the grand jury which investigated the Virden coal miners' riots. The indictment against Gov. Tanner charged him with omission of duty in not sending troops to Virden to prevent the riot of Oct. 22.

Kid McCoy and George Green are to have a ten-round go at San Francisco.

Miles on Stand.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Miles court of inquiry have made a good start in its work. Calls of ceremony on the president and the general, commanding the army occupied a large part of the afternoon and immediately thereafter General Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the session closed at 3 o'clock.

Gen. Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day proceedings.

He appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs, bullion and button on the full dress uniform of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Col. Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity except for a flash of indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later Gen. Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court. He charged the New York Journal and Herald with inaccuracies in interviews.

More Factories.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 21.—The most important new manufacturing enterprises of the past week announced in the Manufacturers' Record were:

A \$10,000 broom company, 100-ton ice factory and a \$50,000 fire brick and clay works in Arkansas; \$100,000 lumber company in Florida; \$15,000 spring bed factory and \$100,000 cotton mill addition in Georgia; \$25,000 coal company, \$75,000 drug company, \$10,000 fruit company, \$25,000 canning company and a \$10,000 drug company in Maryland; \$10,000 lumber company, \$25,000 telephone company in North Carolina; \$7,000 tobacco company in South Carolina; \$20,000 hardware company, \$30,000 material factory, \$15,000 iron foundry, \$30,000 iron company and \$25,000 wheelbarrow factory in Tennessee; \$500,000 abattoir, \$25,000 iron works, \$25,000 lumber plant and \$7000 wool wash factory in Virginia; \$40,000 brewery improvements and \$5000 clothing factory in West Virginia.

In Congress.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of peace was passed yesterday by the house under suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to. Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, upon whose point of order the appropriations went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the roll call thirty-four members—thirty-one silver Republicans—voted against it. The votes of 213 were cast for it.

The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the state in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster into the service of the United States was also passed under suspension of the rules.

Bold Attempt.

Manila, Feb. 21.—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt Sunday night to burn the quarters of the first Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining their quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered, and fanned by the stiff breeze, the flames spread the opposite direction, destroying fully twenty shacks and houses near the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped. Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night, and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing has appeared.

Wholesale arrests are being made in Paris, France.

Congratulations.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The secretary of state sent the following telegram to our ambassador at Paris: "You will appropriately convey to President Loubet the president's most cordial congratulations on his elevation to the chief magistracy of the French republic, and the sincere wishes of the government and the people of the United States for the continued welfare of the French nation."

Loubet Chosen.

Paris, Feb. 20.—M. Loubet was Saturday elected president of the French republic by the national assembly at Versailles. M. Loubet received 453 votes, against 270 votes cast for M. Mellie.

The assembly met at 1 o'clock. M. Loubet declared the sitting open amid the applause of the Leftists, during which M. Loubet proceeded to draw for tellers.

When M. Paul Deroulede, organizer of the League of Patriots and a deputy representing the second district of Angoulême, voted he attempted to speak from the tribune where the urns are placed, but M. Loubet forbade him to do so, which called for protests from the Rightists and applause from the Leftists. M. Deroulede, however, persisted in speaking and repulsed the ushers and others who rushed up to expel him from the tribune, which he finally left.

Before retiring M. Deroulede shouted: "The president of the republic ought to be elected by the people. I will not vote here." Then turning to M. Loubet, M. Deroulede cried: "Do you deny what M. De Beaurepaire has written?"

To this M. Loubet replied: "I am not called to answer you."

M. Deroulede retorted: "I know what you are."

M. Dumont, anti-Semite, representing in the chamber the first division of Algiers, also attempted to speak and a great commotion followed, during which cries of "Down with anarchy" were raised.

In the meantime the voting continued and at 2:40 p. m. the ballot was completed.

M. Mellie loudly announced that he had voted for M. Loubet.

Emile Loubet, who until his election to the presidency was president of the French senate, was born at Marsanne on Dec. 31, 1838, was educated for the bar and began his practice at Montelimar. He entered political life in the general election of 1876, when he professed himself a republican and opposed to general and complete amnesty. He was elected by a great majority and at once associated himself in the assembly with the Republican Left. He was one of the deputies who refused a vote to the De Broglie ministry in 1877.

After having been twice elected to the assembly, he became a candidate for the senate in his old department and was elected in 1885. He became a member of the first Tirard ministry, which only survived for three months, holding the position of minister of public works. When M. De Freycinet declined to undertake the presidency of the council he was intrusted with the reconstruction of the ministry and took the position of minister of the interior, from which M. Constans had retired in 1892.

The official count showed that 512 votes were cast and that M. Loubet received 453, M. Mellie 279 and 50 were scattered.

National Senate.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate spent most of Saturday on postoffice appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. After an animated discussion of the pneumatic tube system, Mr. Culum's amendment increasing the appropriation for that purpose, and designed to extend the system to Chicago was tabled. An echo of the old star route developments was heard when several senators criticized the method by which a combination of speculators secured the star route contracts.

Bills were passed extending the time for the Arkansas and Northwestern Railway company to construct a railroad through the Indian Territory; granting an extension of time for the construction of a railroad through the Indian Territory to the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway company and giving a preference right of entry to persons procuring a cancellation of fraudulent or double allotments to Indians; providing for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands and Indian allotments.

Terrell, Tex., is to have a free public library.

Samoa Matter.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Samoan complications are about to pass into the safe lines of diplomatic treatment, in the judgment of the officials here, who say there is really not much danger in the situation if sensible councils prevail, and subordinate officials refrain from overzealous acts and words and letters. No official notice is expected to be taken of the epistle written by Chief Justice Chambers to his brother in this country criticizing the Germans so freely.

DIXIE DOINGS.

Six persons were frozen to death at New Orleans during the late cold spell.

The Arkansas state council of the Catholic Knights of America convened at Little Rock.

The plants of the Greer Machinery company and M. F. Whittle Trunk company, at Knoxville, Tenn., burned. Loss \$100,000.

The convention of cotton planters and representatives of allied interests to have been held at New Orleans has been indefinitely postponed.

Dputy Constable Martin of Birmingham, Ala., in attempting to arrest Boston Davis, has a pistol fight with the latter. Martin and a boy were seriously wounded and four bullets put into Davis, killing him.

The city council of Chattanooga, Tenn., has passed an ordinance requiring saloons to close at 10 o'clock at night, except Saturday night, 11 o'clock then being the hour. They are not to open until Monday morning at 5 o'clock.

Eugene Peters, a Washington City millionaire, married Miss Clara Louise Mackay at Malvern, Ark. He gave an elaborate champagne supper at Hot Springs, spent about \$5000 on impecunious sports, and himself and bride departed for New Orleans.

Dr. Thomas J. Buffington, aged 73, and Miss Fanny Conrad, 19 years old, were married at New Orleans. This is the doctor's third matrimonial venture, his other wives being sisters and the aunt of his present better half. They are residents of Baton Rouge, La.

Still Troublesome.

Manila, Feb. 20.—The California volunteers abandoned Guadalupe church at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, which has since been set on fire and retired to San Pedro Macati. The rebels still hold the country in the vicinity of Guadalupe, Paalag and Paterno, despite the efforts of the gunboats to dislodge them from the jungle on both sides of the river.

The heat is intense. Under present conditions it is impossible to provide shade for the troops in certain parts of the line, particularly McArthur's division. King's brigade is also exposed from San Pedro Macati to Cull-cul, where it joins Owenshine's brigade.

The Buffalo's searchlight discovering the rebels unusually active about 10 o'clock in the evening, signaled the flagship for permission to fire upon them, and this being granted, bombarded the enemy's trenches for twenty minutes. The only effect of the fire was apparently to drive the rebels further inland. Beyond a few ineffectual volleys from the trenches, which were returned with interest, the enemy made no demonstration and all is quiet along the rest of the line.

Scouts claim to have seen Gen. Pio Del Pilar, who commanded the rebels at Paco, with his arm in a sling directing the troops. Gen. Montenegro, the insurgent commander-in-chief, is reported to be personally conducting the movements in front of Gen. King's line at San Pedro Macati. The signal corps is arranging signals with the navy for future operations on the left. With the exception of the Port of Iloilo, trade with Philippine ports is still blockaded.

Left Montreal.

Senor Agonillo and his compatriot, Senor Marti, left Montreal bound for New York en route to London, expecting to sail on the American liner St. Paul. Their decision to depart was sudden, for the two latest additions to the Philippine embassy in the United States, E. R. De Rios and H. Rivera, who arrived here yesterday morning from Chicago, were surprised at meeting Agonillo and Marti on the station platform. Agonillo recognizes now that the treaty has been passed and signed, that his mission to the United States is ended.

R. E. L. Sauer of Dallas has been appointed by Chairman Bell secretary of the Texas State Democratic executive committee to succeed Joe Lee Jameson, resigned.

Aguinaldo's Promise.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 20.—A friend of Pratt, the American consul general at Singapore, gives what purports to be the facts of an interview between Aguinaldo and Pratt. He says Aguinaldo was promised the same treatment for the Philippines as was given Cuba. Dewey was a party to the agreement.

Work has commenced on the Arkansas Central railway between Charleston and Paris.